

Practitioner's Docket No. 297-009040-US(PAR)

CHAPTER II

IN THE UNITED STATES ELECTED OFFICE (EO/US)

PCT/FI98/00460	29 May 1998	30 May 1997
INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO.	INTERNATIONAL FILING DATE	PRIORITY DATE CLAIMED
Making Measurements On Parallel Frequencies In A Radio Communications Device		
TITLE OF INVENTION		
Antti TOSKALA, Harri HOLMA, Seppo HAMALAINEN		
APPLICANT(S)		

Box PCT
 Assistant Commissioner for Patents
 Washington, D.C. 20231
 ATTENTION: EO/US

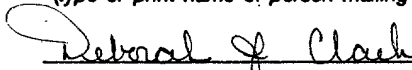
COMPLETION OF FILING REQUIREMENTS
 FOR INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION ENTERING U.S. NATIONAL STAGE
 IN U.S. ELECTED OFFICE (EO/US) UNDER 35 U.S.C. § 371

CERTIFICATION UNDER 37 C.F.R. § 1.10*
(Express Mail label number is mandatory.)
(Express Mail certification is optional.)

I hereby certify that this Completion of Filing Requirements and the papers indicated as being transmitted therewith are being deposited with the United States Postal Service on this date March 27, 2000, in an envelope as "EXPRESS MAIL POST OFFICE TO ADDRESSEE" Mailing Label Number EL336863519US, addressed to the: Assistant Commissioner for Patents, Washington, D.C. 20231.

Deborah J. Clark

(type or print name of person mailing paper)



Signature of person mailing paper

WARNING: Certificate of mailing (first class) or facsimile transmission procedures of 37 C.F.R. § 1.8 cannot be used to obtain a date of mailing or transmission for this correspondence.

***WARNING:** Each paper or fee filed by "Express Mail" **must** have the number of the "Express Mail" mailing label placed thereon prior to mailing. 37 C.F.R. § 1.10(b).

"Since the filing of correspondence under § 1.10 without the Express Mail mailing label thereon is an oversight that can be avoided by the exercise of reasonable care, requests for waiver of this requirement will **not** be granted on petition." Notice of Oct. 24, 1996, 60 Fed. Reg. 56,439, at 56,442.

04/05/2000 PVOLPE

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(Completion of Filing Requirements for International Application Entering U.S. Elected Office (EO/US)

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(check and complete the applicable item, if applicable)

- ☒ This replies to the Notice of Missing Requirements under 35 U.S.C. § 371 and 37 C.F.R. § 1.495 (FORM PCT/DO/EO/905).

- ☒ A copy of FORM PCT/DO/EO/905 accompanies this response.

WARNING: Where the items being submitted to complete the entry of the international application into the national phase are subsequent to 30 months from the priority date the application is still considered to be in the international state and if mailing procedures are utilized to obtain a date the express mail procedure of 37 C.F.R. § 1.10 must be used (because international application papers are not covered by an ordinary certificate of mailing. 37 C.F.R. § 108(2)(xi).

NOTE: Documents and fees must be clearly identified as a submission to enter the national stage under 35 U.S.C. § 371. Otherwise, the submission will be considered as being made under 35 U.S.C. § 111. 37 C.F.R. § 1.495(g).

DECLARATION OR OATH

- I. ☒ No original declaration or oath was filed. Enclosed is the original declaration or oath for this application.

OR

- ☐ The declaration or oath that was filed was determined to be defective. A new original oath or declaration is attached.

NOTE: For surcharge fee for filing declaration after filing date complete item IV(2).

NOTE: Acceptable minimums in the declaration in an ordinarily filed U.S. application for identification of the specification to which it applies are:

(A) application number (consisting of the series code and the serial number, e.g., 08/123,456);

(B) serial number and filing date;

(C) attorney docket number which was on the specification as filed;

(D) title which was on the specification as filed and reference to an attached specification which is both attached to the oath or declaration at the time of execution and submitted with the oath or declaration; or

(E) title which was on the specification as filed and accompanied by a cover letter accurately identifying the application for which it was intended by either the application number (consisting of the series code and the serial number, e.g., 08/123,456), or serial number and filing date. Absent any statement(s) to the contrary, it will be presumed that the application filed in the PTO is the application which the inventor(s) executed by signing the oath or declaration.

M.P.E.P. § 601.01(a), 7th ed. Notice of September 12, 1983 (1035 O.G. 3). See M.P.E.P. § 601.01(a), 7th ed.

NOTE: Another minimum found acceptable in the declaration is the filing date (i.e., date of express mail) and the express mail number, useful where the serial number is not yet known. But note the practice where the express mail deposit is a Saturday, Sunday or holiday within the District of Columbia. 37 C.F.R. § 1.10(c).

NOTE: See 37 C.F.R. § 1.41(a).

- ☐ The original oath was objected to. A new original oath is attached.

(complete (c) or (d), if applicable)

Attached is a

- (c) ☐ Statement by a registered attorney that the application filed in the PTO is the application that the inventor executed by signing the declaration.
- (d) ☐ Statement that the "attached" specification is a copy of the specification and any amendments thereto that were filed in the PTO to obtain the filing date.

AMENDMENT

II. *(complete as applicable)*

- ☐ An amendment in accordance with 37 C.F.R. § 1.121 is attached.
☐ The attached amendment cancels claims _____ inclusive.

TRANSMITTAL OF ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF NON-ENGLISH LANGUAGE PAPERS

- III. ☐ Submitted herewith is an English translation of the non-English language international application papers as originally filed. It is requested that this translation be used as the copy for examination purposes in the PTO. (See 37 C.F.R. § 1.495(c))

NOTE: For fee for processing a non-English application, complete item IV(3).

NOTE: A non-English oath or declaration in the form provided or approved by the PTO need not be translated. 37 C.F.R. § 1.69(b).

FEES

IV.

NOTE: See 37 C.F.R. § 1.28(a).

1. Fees for claims

- ☐ each independent claim in excess of 3
(37 C.F.R. § 1.492(b))—\$78.00; small entity—\$39.00 \$ _____
☐ each claim in excess of 20
(37 C.F.R. § 1.492(c))—\$18.00; small entity—\$9.00 \$ _____
☐ multiple dependent claims(s)
(37 C.F.R. § 1.492(d))—\$260.00; small entity—\$130.00 \$ _____

2. Surcharge fees

- ☒ surcharge set forth in 37 C.F.R. § 1.492(e) for accepting the declaration later than 30 months after the priority date in filing an application in the U.S. as a designated office—\$130.00; small entity—\$65.00 \$ 130.00

NOTE: The processing fee in the next item 3 below is not subject to a reduction for small entity status.

3. ☐ processing fee set forth in 37 C.F.R. § 1.492(f) for acceptance of an English translation later than 30 months after the priority date—\$130.00 \$ _____

Total fees

\$ 130.00

SMALL ENTITY STATUS

- V. ☐ A statement that this filing is by a small entity

NOTE: See 37 C.F.R. § 1.28(a).

(check and complete applicable items)

- ☐ is attached.
☐ A separate refund request accompanies this paper.

(Completion of Filing Requirements for International Application Entering U.S. Elected Office (EO/US)
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EXTENSION OF TIME

(complete (a) or (b), as applicable)

VI.

The proceedings herein are for a patent application. Accordingly, the provisions of 37 C.F.R. § 1.136(a) apply.

- (a) ☐ Applicant petitions for an extension of time, the fees for which are set out in 37 C.F.R. § 1.17(a)(1)-(4), for the total number of months checked out below:

<input type="checkbox"/> one month	\$ 110.00	\$ 55.00
<input type="checkbox"/> two months	\$ 380.00	\$ 190.00
<input type="checkbox"/> three months	\$ 870.00	\$ 435.00
<input type="checkbox"/> four months	\$ 1,360.00	\$ 680.00

Fee: \$ _____

If an additional extension of time is required, please consider this a petition therefor.

(check and complete the next item, if applicable)

- ☐ An extension for _____ months has already been secured. The fee paid therefor of \$ _____ is deducted from the total fee due for the total months of extension now requested.

Extension fee due with this request \$ _____

or

- (b) ☒ Applicant believes that no extension of term is required. However, this conditional petition is being made to provide for the possibility that applicant has inadvertently overlooked the need for a petition and fee for extension of time.

TOTAL FEE DUE

VII.

The total fee due is:

Completion fee(s) \$ 130.00

Extension fee (if any) \$ _____

TOTAL FEE DUE \$ 130.00

PAYMENT OF FEES

VIII.

- ☒ Enclosed is a check in the amount of \$ 130.00.
- ☐ Charge Account No. _____ in the amount of \$ _____.
- ☐ A duplicate of this request is attached.

NOTE: Fees should be itemized in such a manner that it is clear for which purpose the fees are paid. 37 C.F.R. § 1.22(b).

AUTHORIZATION TO CHARGE ADDITIONAL FEES

IX.

WARNING: Accurately count claims, especially multiple dependant claims, to avoid unexpected high charges if extra claims are authorized.

NOTE: "A written request may be submitted in an application that is an authorization to treat any concurrent or future reply, requiring a petition for an extension of time under this paragraph for its timely submission, as incorporating a petition for extension of time for the appropriate length of time. An authorization to charge all required fees, fees under § 1.17, or all required extension of time fees will be treated as a constructive petition for an extension of time in any concurrent or future reply requiring a petition for an extension of time under this paragraph for its timely submission. Submission of the fee set forth in § 1.17(a) will also be treated as a constructive petition for an extension of time in any concurrent reply requiring a petition for an extension of time under this paragraph for its timely submission." 37 C.F.R. § 1.136(a)(3).

NOTE: "Amounts of twenty-five dollars or less will not be returned unless specifically requested within a reasonable time, nor will the payer be notified of such amounts; amounts over twenty-five dollars may be returned by check or, if requested, by credit to a deposit account." 37 C.F.R. § 1.26(a).

☒ The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge the following additional fees that may be required by this paper and during the entire pendency of this application to Account No. 16-1350

☒ 37 C.F.R. §§ 1.492(a)(1), 1.492(a)(4) (filing fees)

☒ 37 C.F.R. § 1.492(b), (c), and (d) (presentation of extra claims)

NOTE: Because additional fees for excess or multiple dependent claims not paid on filing or on later presentation must only be paid or these claims cancelled by amendment prior to the expiration of the time period set for response by the PTO in any notice of fee deficiency (37 C.F.R. § 1.16(d)), it might be best not to authorize the PTO to charge additional claim fees, except possibly when dealing with amendments after final action.

☒ 37 C.F.R. § 1.17 (application processing fees)

☐ 37 C.F.R. § 1.17(a)(1)-(5) (extension fees pursuant to § 1.136(a).

☐ 37 C.F.R. § 1.18 (issue fee at or before mailing of Notice of Allowance, pursuant to 37 C.F.R. § 1.311(b).

NOTE: Where an authorization to charge the issue fee to a deposit account has been filed before the mailing of a Notice of Allowance, the issue fee will be automatically charged to the deposit account at the time of mailing the notice of allowance. 37 C.F.R. § 1.311(b).

NOTE: 37 C.F.R. § 1.28(b) requires "Notification of any change in loss of entitlement to small entity status must be filed in the application . . . prior to paying, or at the time of paying . . . issue fee." From the wording of 37 C.F.R. § 1.28(b): (a) notification of change of status must be made even if the fee is paid as "other than a small entity" and (b) no notification is required if the change is to another small entity.

☒ 37 C.F.R. § 1.492(e) and/or (f) surcharge fees for filing the declaration and/or an English translation of an international application later than 30 months from the earliest-claimed priority date.

WARNING: It would be wise to always check this last authorization.


SIGNATURE OF PRACTITIONER

Clarence A. Green

(type or print name of practitioner)

PERMAN & GREEN, LLP

P.O. Address

425 Post Road, Fairfield, Connecticut 06430, USA

Making measurements on parallel frequencies in a radio communications device

The invention relates in general to measurements by means of which a radio apparatus attempts to find out the quantity and quality of radio-frequency oscillation in its operating environment. In particular the invention relates to measurements directed to frequencies other than that used for transmission and reception by a radio apparatus in a code division system during the measurements.

A communications link between a cellular radio system base station and terminal requires that the terminal transmits at a certain first frequency and receives at a certain second frequency which may be the same as said first frequency if the transmission and reception are otherwise separated by means of a duplexing method. Optimal link quality requires that the terminal selects a base station with a strong signal, and a frequency with as little noise and interference as possible.

Cellular radio systems applying code division multiple access (CDMA) have so far been mainly so-called single frequency networks (SFN) in which the whole system uses only one frequency band. This kind of an arrangement is used e.g. in the North-American IS-95 (Interim Standard 95) system. Frequency ranges used by other types of cellular radio systems are usually divided into several parallel frequency bands which can be called carrier wave frequencies or just frequencies in short. Proposals for future cellular radio systems have also put forward systems based on code division multiple access which have several frequency bands e.g. to separate hierarchically arranged cells from each other. This requires that a system be developed with which a receiver in such a system can carry out measurements not only at the frequency used, but also at other frequencies in order to find out how much there is other traffic and noise at the other frequencies.

A measurement means that the receiver in a terminal is tuned to the frequency measured and the required observations are made concerning the quantity and quality of the signal received, such as the mean power level at the frequency measured and its temporal distribution, for example. The receiver is tuned by changing the mixing frequency brought to a mixer in the receiver. When the receiver is tuned to the frequency measured it naturally cannot simultaneously receive a signal at the communications frequency used. So, the measurement of parallel frequencies cannot be carried out coincidentally with the reception of the desired signal at the communications frequency used.

It is known from patent document US 5,101,501 some arrangements for realising a handover in a CDMA-type cellular radio system, applicable in single frequency networks. In an arrangement discussed by said document in conjunction with the description of the prior art, measurements are carried out not by the terminals but by the base stations. This arrangement requires that each base station has at all times free demodulating units that can be instructed to receive and measure a transmission by a terminal the signal of which in a neighbouring cell is weakening, thus indicating that the terminal is moving toward the inter-cell boundary. The transmission from the terminal is received, if necessary, by both base stations and the total responsibility for the connection is handed over to the new base station only when the terminal has clearly crossed the inter-cell boundary. In this method the base station equipment is continuously under-utilised since there has to be so many demodulating units that some of them are always free. Furthermore, the inter-base station signalling needed for the coordination of connections received via two routes puts a heavy load on the base station systems and their mutual communications connections.

Said patent document also discloses an improved arrangement in which the terminals measure a so-called pilot channel transmitted by the base stations. The implementation of the measurement is in practice rather simple as all base stations transmit at the same frequency. A terminal need not tune its receiver separately to other frequencies for measurement. It is obvious that this arrangement does not work if the different base stations transmit at different frequencies.

A known proposal for the arrangement of reception and measurement timing in a multifrequency CDMA system is a so-called compressed mode in which base station transmissions comprise successive frames in the normal manner but in which certain frames are transmitted at double speed so that half of the time reserved for such frames is left free for the measurements.

The proposed compressed mode involves several problems. The terminals have to be capable of receiving at a speed two times higher than the normal reception speed, which makes their structure and operation more complex. Compressing the frames means compromises in the implementation of control functions such as transmission power adjustment, which degrades the performance of the whole system. Pauses in the reception result in more complex continuous-operation algorithms, such as the measurement of propagation delay and channel estimation. Operation control for the compressed mode increases the signalling between the base stations and terminals.

In addition, the compressed mode is bound to cause deterioration of the bit error ratio, which is reflected in a decrease in the system performance.

An object of the present invention is to provide a method and equipment with which a terminal in a multifrequency, continuous-transmission radio communications system can make measurements not only at the operating frequency but also at other frequencies without the disadvantages characteristic of the prior art.

The objects of the invention are achieved by using in the terminal a diversity receiver and by switching one receiver branch at times to measurement use so that during measurement, the other branches of the receiver are receiving normally.

10 The radio apparatus according to the invention which comprises reception branches, a RAKE receiver including correlator branches, and a measuring receiver, is characterised in that it is arranged so as to tune a first reception branch to a different frequency than a second reception branch and to make measurements on both the signal generated by the first reception branch and the signal generated by the second reception branch.

The invention is also directed to a method for implementing the measurements. The method according to the invention is characterised in that in order to make measurements at other than the operating frequency, at least one reception branch is tuned to other than the operating frequency and the signal received by it is taken to a measuring receiver. A second embodiment of the method according to the invention is characterised in that in order to make measurements at other than the operating frequency, an impulse response measurement performed at the operating frequency by a measuring block in the RAKE receiver is interrupted and a measurement is carried out by the measuring block at other than the operating frequency.

25 The invention is further directed to a communications systems characterised in that at least one terminal in it is arranged so as to tune a first reception branch in the terminal to a different frequency than a second reception branch in the terminal and to make measurements on both the signal generated by the first reception branch and the signal generated by the second reception branch.

30 The diversity receiver as such is a known apparatus having at least two separate antennas and, related to them, at least two reception branches. Diversity reception is based on the fact that the reception characteristics of a radio apparatus depend to a large extent on the location, orientation and type of the receiving antenna. When a receiver has at least two antennas, the signals received through them can be

combined, thus producing a better reception result than by either of the antennas alone. The antennas may be located in the receiver e.g. in such a manner that they receive at different polarisations so that in the optimal case the power level of the combined signal is about 3 to 4 decibels higher than the power level received through either of the antennas alone.

In the radio apparatus according to the invention, one branch of the diversity receiver includes a switch with which a signal received through that branch can be directed periodically to a measurement circuit. During measurement, the branch in question does not contribute to the combined signal, whereby the power level of the received signal decreases, which degrades the quality of the received, demodulated and decoded signal (in a digital receiver, the degradation of quality means that the bit error ratio of the received, demodulated and decoded signal increases). The phenomenon can be compensated for e.g. by requesting, by means of known signalling related to power level control, the base station to transmit at higher power during measurements. The base station may also automatically increase its power level for the duration of measurement periods if it can control the measurement timing used by the terminals or deduce it from the control messages it has sent. If the base station uses transmission interleaving the period of which is longer than a measurement period in the terminal, the interleaving, too, can be used to compensate for the bit error ratio fluctuation caused by the measurements.

In accordance with the invention, a terminal applying code division multiple access can make measurements at other frequencies than the reception frequency in use without having to interrupt its other operation. The RF parts of the terminal are well utilised and the invention hardly adds to the complexity of the terminal.

The invention is described in more detail with reference to the preferred embodiments presented by way of example and to the accompanying drawing wherein

- Fig. 1a illustrates the principle of the invention,
- Fig. 1b shows a detail of Fig. 1a,
- Fig. 2 shows a diversity receiver in a radio apparatus according to the invention,
- Fig. 3 shows a variation of the structure shown in Fig. 2,
- Fig. 4 shows a second variation of the structure shown in Fig. 2,
- Figs. 5a and 5b show alternative arrangements for producing mixing frequencies,
- Fig. 6 shows the locations of parts of the diversity receiver according to Fig. 2 or 3 in a terminal of a cellular radio system,
- Fig. 7 shows an embodiment of the method according to the invention, and

Fig. 8 shows a communications system according to the invention.

Like elements in the Figures are denoted by like reference designators.

In Fig. 1a, line 10 represents a signal coming from a first antenna (not shown) of a diversity receiver, and line 11 represents a signal coming from a second antenna (not shown) of the diversity receiver. Parallel RF and IF blocks 12 and 13 comprise the necessary elements for filtering, amplifying and converting the incoming RF signal into a baseband signal. Block 14 is a known RAKE receiver which combines the arriving nonsimultaneous, out-of-phase signals in a manner that produces a combined signal power as high as possible. A switch 15 has two positions. In the position 15a depicted by a dashed line the switch 15 couples the signal produced by the RF and IF block 13 to the RAKE receiver's 14 second input which is similar to the input to which the signal produced by the RF and IF block 12 is coupled directly. In the position 15b depicted as a continuous line the switch 15 couples the signal produced by the RF and IF block 13 to a measuring receiver 16 which measures the power level of the signal brought to it as well as the temporal distribution of power and, if necessary, other factors that the terminal needs to know in order to be able to make the decision on frequency selection. Measuring receivers as such are known from prior-art devices that use e.g. the compressed mode to make measurements.

For simplicity, Fig. 1a does not show the path of the signal from the RAKE receiver 14 and measuring receiver 16 on, but it is obvious to a person skilled in the art that after the receiver the signal can be taken to many kinds of circuits and devices for further processing. If the received signal is a representation of speech, as in a telephone, it is converted to acoustic form by means of a loudspeaker and appropriate peripheral circuits. If the signal comprises data, it can be taken to a computer processor for processing or to a memory device for storage. The invention does not specify the nature or amount of information transferred via the communications connection, nor its use after reception.

Fig. 1b shows in more detail the structure of the RAKE receiver 14. Parallel blocks 14a, 14b, 14c and 14d are so-called RAKE fingers, or correlator branches, which are synchronised to received signal components. Block 14e is a measuring block for measuring the impulse response of the received signal, the measurement results of which are used for controlling the operation of the correlator branches 14a to 14d. The signals produced by the different correlator branches are combined and demodulated in block 14f from which the combined signal is taken to the other parts

of the radio apparatus. In the arrangement according to the invention, the measuring block 14e measures the impulse response from both (all, if there are more than two antennas) branches of the diversity receiver and synchronises the correlator branches 14a to 14d to the signal components with the highest received power levels e.g. in the order according to the measured impulse response strength. The measuring block 14e and correlator branches 14a to 14d include a logic switch or other switch arrangement which is not shown in Fig. 1b and with which the measuring block 14e and each correlator branch 14a can be coupled to receive the signal produced by either of the branches of the diversity receiver. After correlation, the received signal components are combined in block 14f regardless of the diversity branch through which a particular signal component was received. When a switch 15 according to Fig. 1a directs signals received by a second branch of the diversity receiver to measurement, only signal components received by the first branch of the diversity receiver are directed to the correlator branches 14a to 14d in the RAKE receiver 14.

A broadband signal at the measured frequency is brought to the measuring receiver during the measurement. The measuring receiver knows the spreading codes used by the base stations measured and uses them to calculate the strength and quality of the measured signal in a known manner either by correlating the code with the received signal or by using a matched filter. The operation of the measuring receiver 16 resembles the operation of the measuring block 14e of the RAKE receiver 14. Indeed, in an embodiment of the invention, the measuring receiver of the RAKE receiver can be used to carry out the measurements at other frequencies, instead of using a separate measuring receiver. Then the measurement of the impulse response at the frequency in use naturally has to be interrupted for the duration of the measurements at other frequencies. By means of a switch arrangement (not shown) in the measuring block the measuring block is coupled so as to receive a signal produced by that branch of the diversity receiver which is tuned to the frequency measured, and by means of switch arrangements (not shown) in the correlator branches the correlator branches are coupled so as to receive only the signal produced by that branch of the diversity receiver which stays tuned to the frequency in use.

Fig. 2 shows a more detailed implementation to realise the principle according to Fig. 1a. Lines 10 and 11 represent signals coming from a first and second antenna (not shown). A RF and IF block 12 includes a duplex filter 20 having an input line 21 from the transmitter modulator (not shown) of the radio apparatus and an output

line 22 to the first antenna of the radio apparatus for transmitting radio signals. In practice, the signals represented by lines 10 and 22 travel through a common micro-strip conductor and/or coaxial cable between the duplex filter 20 and the first antenna of the radio apparatus. The duplex filter 20 directs the transmitted and received signals in such a manner that the transmission-frequency signal from the modulator is taken to the antenna and the reception-frequency signal from the antenna is taken to a filter and amplifier block 23. The filtered and amplified signal is taken to a down-conversion block 24 where it is converted to an intermediate frequency (IF) and further to an IF filtering and baseband conversion block 25 where the IF signal is filtered and converted to baseband. The resulting signal is taken to a first input of the RAKE receiver 14. The entity comprising blocks 20, 23, 24 and 25 can be called a first reception branch of the diversity receiver of the radio apparatus.

In Fig. 2, a RF and IF block 13 comprises a filter and amplifier block 26, down-conversion block 27 and an IF filtering and baseband conversion block 28, which are similar to the aforementioned blocks 23, 24 and 25. A signal represented by line 11 is taken through the blocks 26, 27 and 28 in this order. A switch or divider block 15 after block 28 comprises an electrically-controlled switch or divider (not shown) which may be e.g. a known semiconductor switch. A control signal brought to block 15 via a control line 29 determines whether the signal produced by a second reception branch comprising blocks 26, 27 and 28 is taken from block 15 to a second input of the RAKE receiver 14 or to a measuring receiver 16.

The switch that directs the signal produced by the second reception branch either to the reception or to the measurement need not be located just before the RAKE receiver. Fig. 3 shows a variation of the implementation shown in Fig. 2. The first branch of the receiver is similar to that of Fig. 2, but the RF and IF block 30 of the second branch comprises a RF switch 31 located between a filter and amplifier block 26 and two parallel down-conversion blocks 32 and 33. A control signal brought to the switch 31 via a control line 29 determines whether the signal filtered and amplified in block 26 is taken to block 32 or to block 33. A signal taken to block 32 is IF converted and taken further via an IF filtering and baseband conversion block 34 to the RAKE receiver 14, but a signal taken to block 33 is IF converted and taken via an IF filtering and baseband conversion block 35 to a measuring receiver 16.

In the embodiment of Fig. 3, two parallel and mutually independent IF conversion blocks make it possible to change very rapidly the operation of the second reception

branch from the operating frequency to the frequency measured and vice versa. The first IF conversion block 32 may stay tuned to the operating frequency all the time and the second IF conversion block 33 may be tuned in advance to the frequency measured so that in the beginning and end of the measurement there is no need to use time for tuning the IF conversion as in the embodiment shown in Fig. 2.

In Figs. 2 and 3, coupling to the measuring receiver is arranged from the branch of the diversity receiver that has no duplex filter. This is advantageous because then there is no need to concern about the changing of the duplex interval, or the frequency difference between the transmission and reception frequencies during measurements.

Fig. 4 shows an embodiment of the structure according to the invention wherein both branches 12 and 13 of the diversity receiver are in continuous connection with a RAKE receiver 14' and wherein a control line 29 couples by means of switch means in the measuring block of the RAKE receiver 14' the measuring block so as to measure a signal generated by one or the other of the diversity branches. When the measurement is directed to other than the operating frequency, the switches in the RAKE receiver's correlator branches direct to the correlator branches only the signal produced by the lower diversity branch 12; the upper diversity branch 13 is tuned to the frequency measured and the signal produced by the upper diversity branch 13 is taken to the RAKE receiver's measuring block by means of switch means included in it.

The IF conversion requires that the received signal be mixed with a desired mixing-frequency signal. Figs. 5a and 5b show two alternative principles for producing the required mixing frequencies. Each of the IF conversion blocks 42 and 43 included in the reception branches 40 and 41 of the diversity receiver may have its own electrically controlled oscillator 44 and 45 in accordance with Fig. 5a or a mixing frequency signal of a desired frequency may be brought to the IF conversions blocks 42 and 43 from a common oscillator 46 via suitable electrically regulated frequency conversion circuits 47 and 48 in accordance with Fig. 5b. Generation of several desired frequencies from a common oscillator is known e.g. from the Finnish patent application FI 964559 which has the same applicant as this patent application. Furthermore, the generation of a suitable mixing frequency is known from all radio apparatuses that are tuned by changing the mixing frequency.

Fig. 6 schematically shows a mobile phone 50, which is a typical cellular radio system terminal. It comprises parts typical of prior-art mobile communications

devices, such as a microphone 51, keypad 52, display 53, earphone 54, and a control block 55 that controls the operation of the terminal. The control block 55 can be typically realised using a microcontroller unit (MCU) or digital signal processor (DSP) which has access to a memory 56. In addition, Fig. 6 shows a transmission block 57 which comprises speech encoding, channel encoding, scrambling and modulation as well as the transmission RF functions. A duplex filter 20, first antenna 58, second antenna 59, RF and IF block 12 in a first transmission branch, RF and IF block 13 in a second transmission branch, RAKE receiver 14, switch 15 and a measuring receiver 16 are located with respect to each other as in the above-described embodiment illustrated by Fig. 2. Fig. 6 assumes that the RAKE receiver 14 comprises in addition to the combining of signals coming from blocks 12 and 13, also the demodulation, descrambling, channel decoding and speech decoding for the combined signal so that the signal produced by the RAKE receiver 14 can be taken directly to the earphone 54. The control block 55 controls the tuning of the RF and IF blocks 12 and 13 as well as the operation of the switch 15 and the RAKE receiver 14. It receives measuring data from a measuring amplifier 16. In addition, the control block 55 controls the user interface of the mobile phone 50.

Below it will be discussed the implementation of the method according to the invention in a cellular radio system terminal with reference to a preferred embodiment illustrated in the form of a flow diagram in Fig. 7. Measurement activity according to the flow diagram can be commenced in any other stage of the operation of the cellular radio system in which it is receiving in the normal manner through at least two diversity reception branches a transmission sent by a base station. Therefore, Fig. 7 does not specify the state from which the downward-pointing arrow coming to state 60 originates. In state 60 the terminal decides whether it is going to make measurements at other than the operating frequency during the next frame. Here it is assumed that the measurements are timed in frames; various timing alternatives are discussed in more detail later on. If the terminal decides not to make measurements during the next frame, it receives the next frame normally in state 61 and returns to state 60. If the decision in state 60 is yes, the terminal moves from state 60 to state 62.

Taking one diversity reception branch from normal reception use to measurement use decreases the power level of the combined signal produced by the terminal's RAKE receiver by about 3 to 4 dB. To keep the bit error ratio of the received signal from deteriorating the terminal requests in state 62 the base station to transmit the next frame at a transmission power higher than the usual. It is known from the prior

art several methods to control the transmission power in a cellular radio system such that it is high enough to facilitate reasonably error-free reception, but at the same time as low as possible to prevent unnecessary use of power and to keep the general radio noise level from increasing too much. Controlling the transmission power
5 generally requires certain power control (PC) signalling between the terminals and base stations, so the request made in state 62 in Fig. 7 can be realised by means of known PC signalling and thus it does not increase the total amount of signalling needed in the system.

A method for controlling transmission power, in which method the receiving device
10 transmits to the transmitting device requests for increasing or decreasing the transmission power, is generally known as closed-loop power control. Every closed-loop power control scheme involves a delay between the moment when the need for changing the transmission power is perceived at the receiving device and the moment when the first transmission with the changed transmission power arrives
15 from the transmitting device to the receiving device. The delay arises from signal processing at the receiving device, waiting for a suitable moment to transmit the request for changing power, propagation delay between the receiving device and the transmitting device, signal processing at the transmitting device, waiting for the moment of next transmission to the particular receiving device that requested for the
20 power change, and propagation delay between the transmitting device and the receiving device. In a cellular radio system it is possible to estimate the length of the delay at any given moment. In fact, delay estimates are commonly used in the terminals and/or base stations of a cellular radio system to compensate for the momentary value of propagation delay between the base station and the terminal,
25 which value depends on the mutual distance therebetween and the possible effect of multipath propagation.

The delay estimate may be advantageously used together with the invention so that when the terminal knows that it will shortly take one diversity reception branch from normal reception use to measurement use, it starts transmitting to the base
30 station requests for an increase in the transmission power not later than one delay length before the start of the measurement. In an ideal situation the terminal transmits the request for an increase in the transmission power so that the first transmission transmitted with at an increased power level arrives at the terminal simultaneously with the beginning of the measurement. This way the higher
35 transmission power and the resulting prevention of bit error ratio from increasing will be available already when the measurement begins. Similarly when the terminal

knows that it will shortly reconstitute the diversity reception branch from measurement use to normal reception use, it will start sending the requests for decreasing transmission power to the base station about one delay length beforehand. This way the base station avoids transmitting with an unnecessarily high power level for a short period around the end of the measurement, which is advantageous when the system interference level is considered.

In state 63 the terminal tunes the IF converter in the diversity reception branch used for measurements in such a manner that the measurement can be directed to the desired frequency. In state 64 the terminal sets a special switch (reference designator 15 in Figs. 1, 2 and 4, reference designator 31 in Fig. 3) in a position in which it takes the received signal to a measuring receiver. The measurement proper and the saving of the results in the terminal's memory take place in state 65. In state 66 the terminal decides whether it will continue measuring or whether it will return during the next received frame to normal reception. If the terminal decides to continue measuring, it returns to state 63 representing the tuning of the measuring branch. Otherwise, the terminal requests in state 67 the base station to reset the transmission power back to normal and sets in state 68 the aforementioned switch in a position in which it takes the received signal to the RAKE receiver and returns to state 60.

One measurement may last several frames, one whole frame or part of a frame. Timing can be based on a timetable used commonly in the system or each terminal can independently decide on the timing of the measurements it makes. If a measurement lasts only part of a frame at a time, with the length of said part of a frame being considerably shorter than the interleaving length used by the base station, the decrease of power level caused by the measurement in the terminal's RAKE receiver does not necessarily call for an increase in the transmission power of the base station because with the interleaved signal it is possible to correct the bit errors caused by the decrease in the power level. Separate requests for increasing and decreasing the base station transmission level are unnecessary if the measurements are performed exactly according to a certain timetable agreed upon in advance or signalled by the base station to the terminals each time. Namely, if the measurement timetable is known to the base station, it can increase and decrease the transmission power without separate requests from terminals. Timetables for the different terminals or groups of terminals are advantageously different so that the drop in the system performance is distributed evenly on the time axis and will not result in concentrated noise peaks. The length of measuring periods may also vary

according to whether the terminal is in the middle of a handover or has just performed a handover. When the terminal has not yet performed a handover, it may be preferable that it makes short "monitoring measurements" to mainly examine the signal strength in possible new cells. As a handover is being performed or has just been performed, it is preferable for the terminal to carry out a longer measurement in which it may receive control information such as the broadcast control channel (BCCH) from the new base station.

An advantageous further embodiment of the method according to the invention is a method where each terminal may adaptively change the rate at which it makes measurements. Previously it was stated that the invention makes it possible for each terminal to independently decide on the timing of the measurements it makes. Adaptive changing the rate of measurements means that if the terminal has not detected any other carriers during a completed inter-frequency measurement, it may reduce the rate of inter-frequency measurements to a relatively low value like 1 Hz or lower. On the other hand, if the terminal detects other carriers, it may keep the current rate of measurements or even increase it to a relatively high value like 20 Hz or higher. Also, it is advantageous to increase the rate of inter-frequency measurements when the relative received power (proportional to the perch/synchronization channel of the serving base station) from some or several other carriers increases. The stronger the other carriers, the more often should measurements be done because inter-frequency handovers are more likely to take place.

Any timing, adaptive or not, may be applied separately to different carriers, i.e. each carrier that could be measured may have its own measurement rate.

Next it will be discussed a communications system according to the invention with reference to a preferred embodiment illustrated in Fig. 8. The communications system 70 comprises in this case base stations (BS) 71 which are intended for mobile outdoor terminals and the coverage areas, or cells, or which are relatively large; the cell diameter is typically from a few hundred metres to a few kilometres. In addition, the communications system comprises local base stations (LBS) 72 which are located e.g. in office buildings and the coverage areas of which cover a room, a few rooms or a whole office. Operation of local base stations is controlled by a local base station controller (LBSC) 73 which, in turn, operates under a base station controller (BSC) 74, like the base stations 71. The base station controller 74 is connected with a mobile services switching centre (MSC) 75 which can have several base station controllers under it and which may be further connected to other

communications networks such as a public switched telephone network (PSTN). The terminals 76 are in radio connection with either the base stations 71 or local base stations 72, depending on the location of a particular terminal with respect to the base stations and on other factors affecting base station selection, which as such are of no importance as far as this invention is concerned.

In the system according to Fig. 8, local base stations 72 can operate at a different frequency than the base stations 71. Then a terminal which is in radio connection with a base station 71 can in the manner according to the invention regularly measure the signal of the nearest local base station 72. Due to the smaller coverage area of the local base stations and more stable indoor propagation conditions the local base stations 72 can generally offer to the terminals 76 a higher transmission rate or otherwise better service level so that it is advantageous for the terminals to try to switch from base station 71 cells to local base station 72 cells. To make measurements in the manner according to the invention the terminals 76 have a diversity receiver 77 according to the invention the details of which were described earlier in this document. It should be noted that the invention does not require that all terminals of the communications system 70 include a diversity receiver according to the invention. In addition to the operating frequency, simpler terminals can make measurements also at other frequencies e.g. by skipping a frame once in a while and using that time to make measurements. So, the invention does not exclude the use of old terminals, for example, which is a great benefit since the introduction of the system according to the invention might otherwise suffer from the unwillingness of users to purchase new terminals.

The base station controller 74 can control the operation of base stations and local base stations e.g. in such a manner that it lets each base station or local base station know what other frequencies are probably receivable within the coverage area of each particular base station or local base station. The base stations and local base stations can forward this information to the terminals so that these can direct their measurements on the appropriate frequencies. If the system employs precise timetables for the measurements by terminals, the base station controller 74 can coordinate those timetables e.g. such that in overlapping cells the measurements are made simultaneously so that the increase in the transmission power possibly required by the measurements is realised simultaneously in the base stations of the overlapping cells and the overall disturbance in the operation of the system remains as small as possible.

- It is obvious to a person skilled in the art that the preferred embodiments described above are exemplary only and do not limit the invention. For example, above it was discussed only diversity receivers having two reception branches. A diversity receiver can be easily constructed that has more reception branches, of which at least one comprises a switch by means of which the signal received by that branch can be directed to measurement instead of normal reception.
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Claims

1. A radio apparatus (50) comprising a diversity receiver which has
- a first reception branch (12; 40) and a second reception branch (13; 41),
- a RAKE receiver (14) comprising correlator branches (14a, 14b, 14c, 14d) for
5 combining received signal components on baseband frequency, and
- a measuring receiver (14e; 16) for making measurements,
characterised in that it is arranged so as to tune the first reception branch (12; 40)
to a different frequency than the second reception branch (13; 41) and to make
measurements of a signal produced by one reception branch simultaneously with the
10 reception of a signal produced by the other reception branch.
2. The radio apparatus of claim 1, **characterised** in that it comprises in a
reception branch a switch (15; 31) which has at least two states (15a, 15b) in the
first of which the switch is arranged so as to direct the signal received by said
15 reception branch to said RAKE receiver (14) and in the second of which the switch
is arranged so as to direct the signal received by said reception branch to said
measuring receiver (14e; 16).
3. The radio apparatus of claim 2, **characterised** in that said reception branch
20 comprises successively in the direction of the flow of the received signal
- an RF filter and amplifier (26),
- a first mixer (27) for IF conversion,
- an IF filter, and
- a second mixer (28) for baseband conversion,
25 so that said switch (15) is located after said second mixer in the direction of the flow
of the received signal.
4. The radio apparatus of claim 2, **characterised** in that said reception branch
comprises
30 - an RF filter and amplifier (26),
- a first mixer (32) for IF conversion,
- a first IF filter (34),
- a second mixer (34) for baseband conversion,
- a third mixer (33) for IF conversion,
35 - a second IF filter (35), and
- a fourth mixer (35) for baseband conversion,

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so that said switch (31) is located between said RF filter and amplifier (26) on the one hand and said first mixer (32) and third mixer (33) on the other, and it is arranged so as to

- in a first state to conduct a signal from said RF filter and amplifier (26) via said first mixer (32), first IF filter (34) and second mixer (34) to said RAKE receiver (14) and
- in a second state to conduct a signal from said RF filter and amplifier (26) via said third mixer (33), second IF filter (35) and fourth mixer (35) to said measuring receiver (16).

10

5. The radio apparatus of claim 1, **characterised** in that it comprises an oscillator (44, 45) for each reception branch (40, 41) to produce the IF mixing frequency needed for the tuning of the reception branch.

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6. The radio apparatus of claim 1, **characterised** in that it comprises a common oscillator (46) to produce the IF mixing frequencies needed for tuning all the reception branches as well as frequency conversion means (47, 48) to convert in each reception branch the frequency produced by said common oscillator to an IF mixing frequency suitable for tuning.

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7. The radio apparatus of claim 1, **characterised** in that said RAKE receiver comprises a measuring block (14e) for measuring the impulse response of the received signals, and said measuring block can be repeatedly set so as to measure alternatively the signal produced by the first reception branch or the signal produced by the second reception branch.

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8. A method for making frequency specific measurements in a diversity receiver which comprises at least two reception branches and which receives at a certain operating frequency, in which method to make measurements at other than the operating frequency, at least one reception branch is tuned (63) to other than the operating frequency and the signal received by it is directed (64) to a measuring receiver, **characterised** in that the tuning of at least one branch of the diversity receiver to other than the operating frequency is timed according to a certain predetermined timetable which is known to the transmitter apparatus transmitting at the operating frequency.

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9. The method of claim 8, **characterised** in that a transmitter apparatus transmitting at the operating frequency is also requested (62) to transmit at a higher

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power during the time that at least one branch of the diversity receiver is tuned to other than the operating frequency.

10. The method of claim 9, **characterised** in that a request for transmitting at a higher power is transmitted to said transmitter apparatus at a moment of time which is earlier by a certain delay length than the commencement of making the measurements at other than the operating frequency, said delay length corresponding to the previously estimated delay between a transmitted request for changing transmission power and the arrival at the receiver of the first transmission with the transmission power changed as per the request.

11. The method of claim 9, **characterised** in that a request for transmitting at a lower power is transmitted to said transmitter apparatus at a moment of time which is earlier by a certain delay length than the end of making the measurements at other than the operating frequency, said delay length corresponding to the previously estimated delay between a transmitted request for changing transmission power and the arrival at the receiver of the first transmission with the transmission power changed as per the request.

12. The method of claim 8, **characterised** in that said transmitter apparatus has various timetables concerning various terminals or groups of terminals.

13. The method of claim 8, **characterised** in that bit errors that occur in the reception while at least one branch of the diversity receiver is tuned to other than the operating frequency are corrected using interleaving in the signal received at the operating frequency.

14. The method of claim 8, **characterised** in that the tuning of at least one branch of the diversity receiver to other than the operating frequency is timed according to a timetable determined by the diversity receiver, the interval in the timetable between consecutive tunings of at least one branch of the diversity receiver to other than the operating frequency being inversely proportional to the relative received power, proportional to the received power at the operating frequency, on some or several other carriers.

15. A method for making frequency specific measurements in a diversity receiver which comprises at least two reception branches and a RAKE receiver including correlator branches and which receives at a certain operating frequency,

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characterised in that to make measurements at other than the operating frequency, an impulse response measurement at the operating frequency carried out by a measuring block in the RAKE receiver is interrupted and said measuring block is set to carry out a measurement at other than the operating frequency.

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16. A communications system (70) comprising base stations (71, 72) and terminals (76) of which at least one comprises a diversity receiver (77) which has at least two reception branches and a RAKE receiver including correlator branches to combine signals received by the different reception branches and which also has a measuring receiver to make measurements, characterised in that at least one terminal is arranged so as to tune the first reception branch (12; 40) to other frequencies than the second reception branch (13; 41) and to make measurements of both the signal produced by the first reception branch and the signal produced by the second reception branch, and the tuning of said first reception branch to other frequencies is timed according to a certain predetermined timetable which is known to at least one base station.
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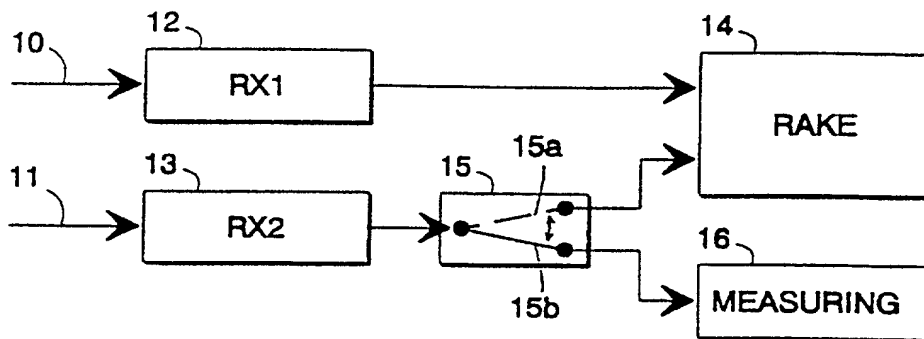


Fig. 1a

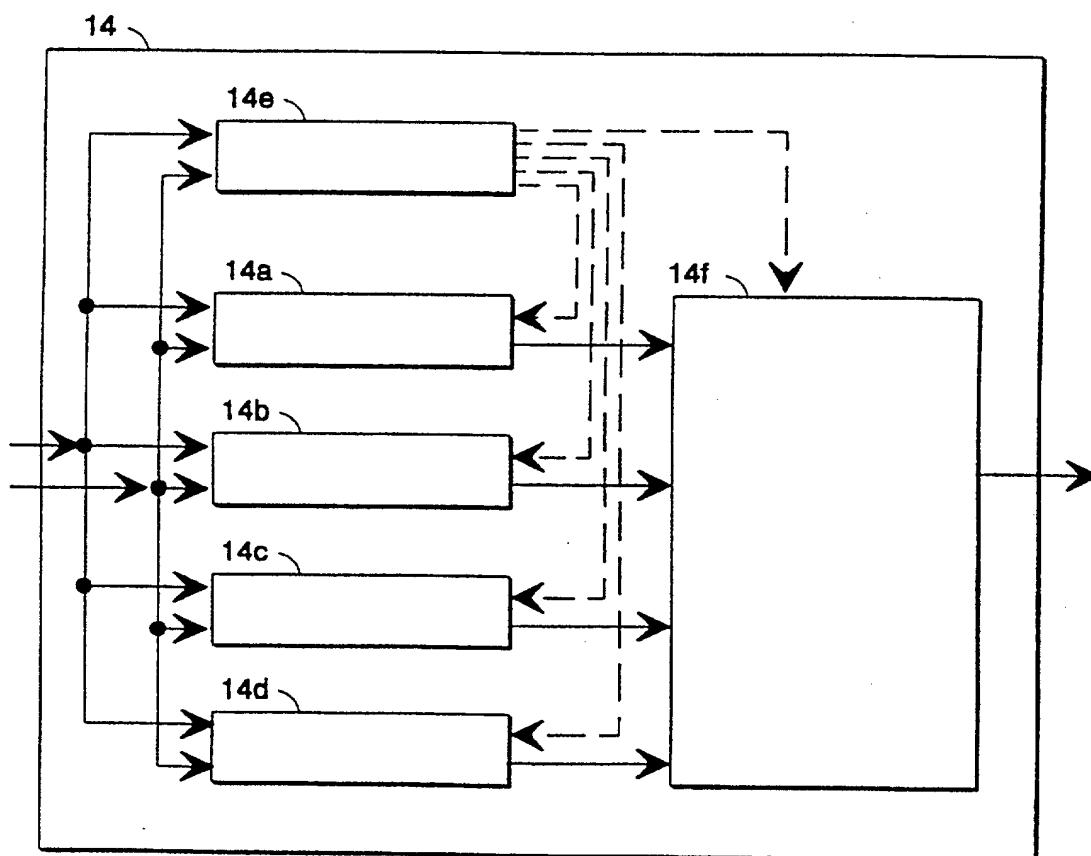


Fig. 1b

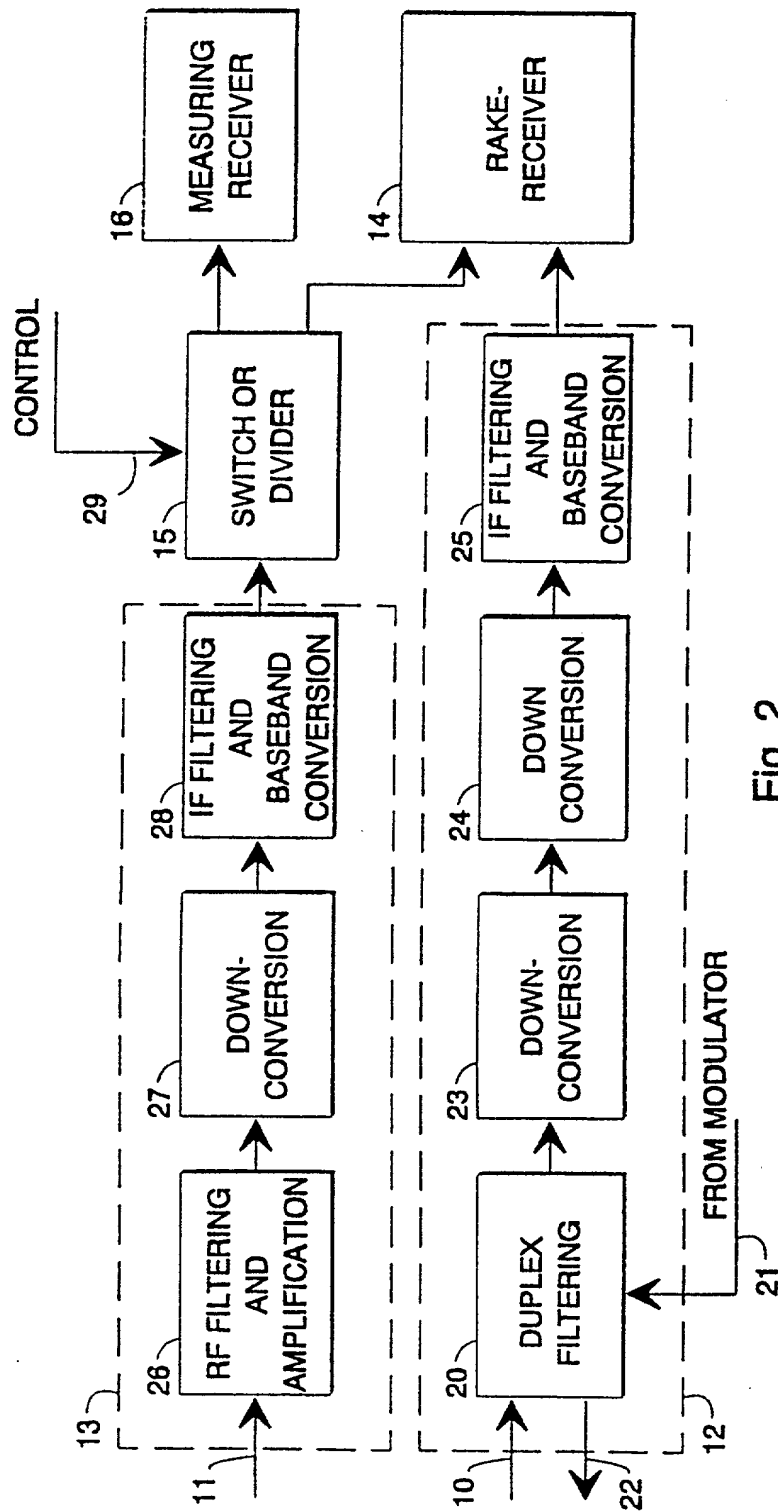


Fig. 2

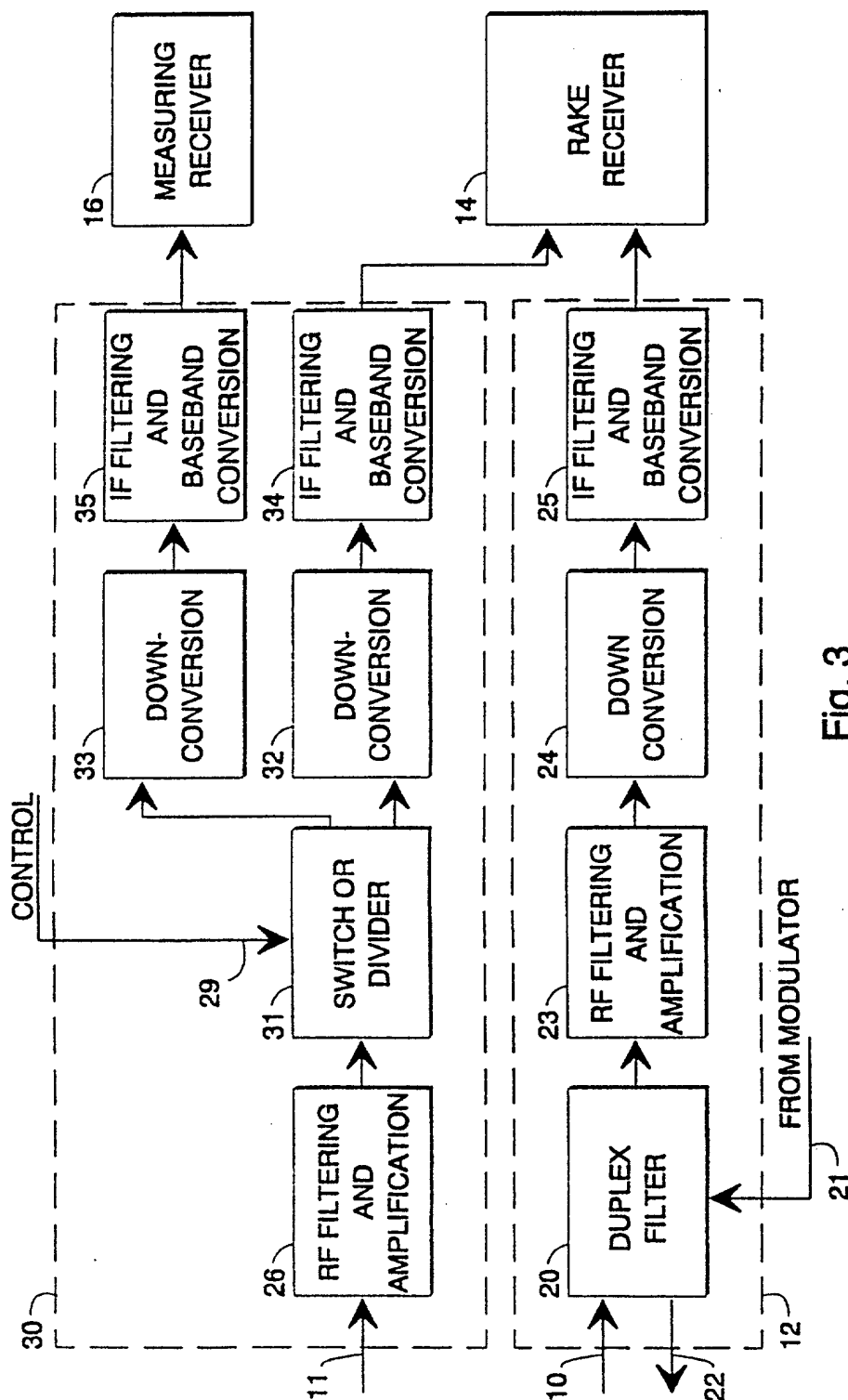


Fig. 3

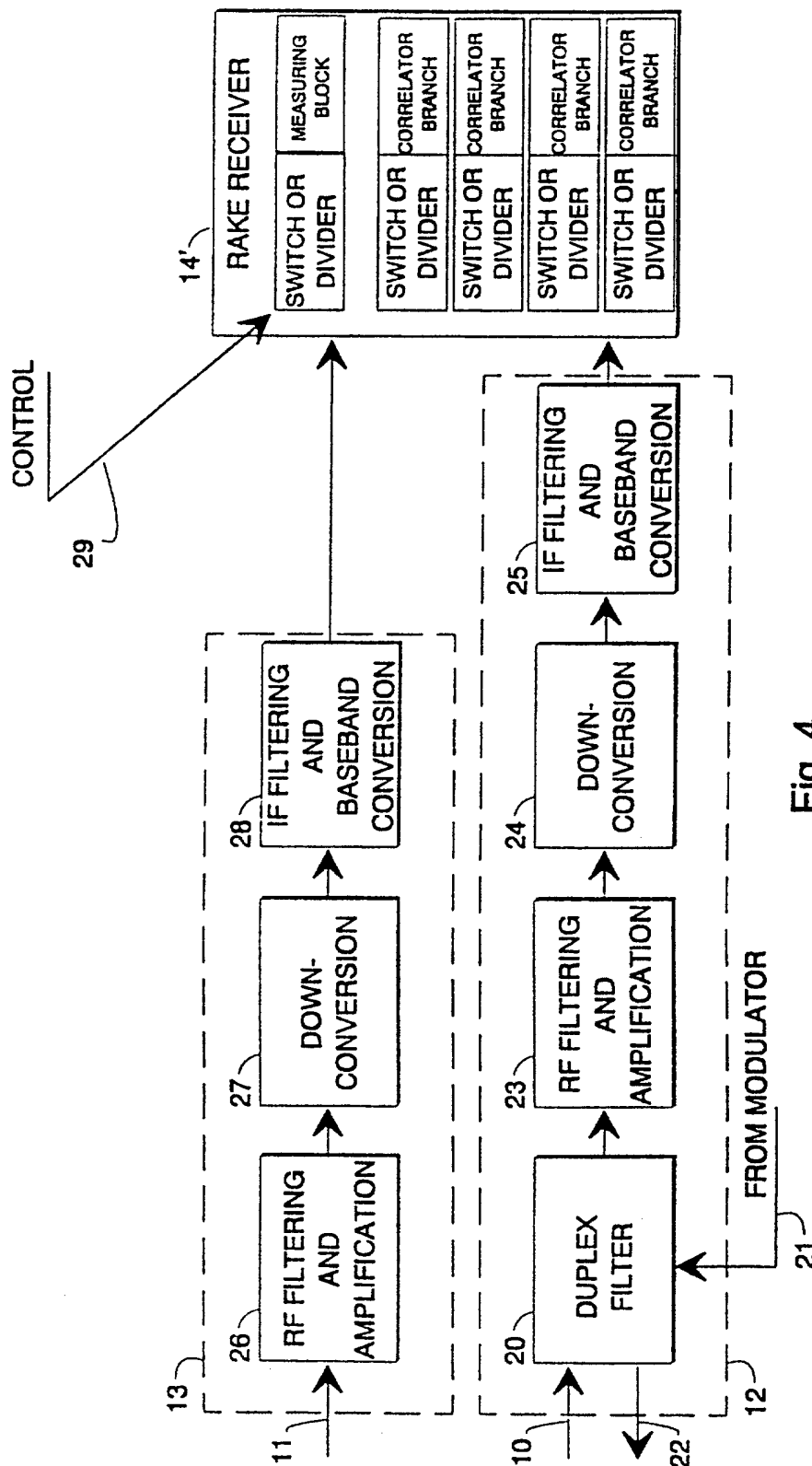


Fig. 4

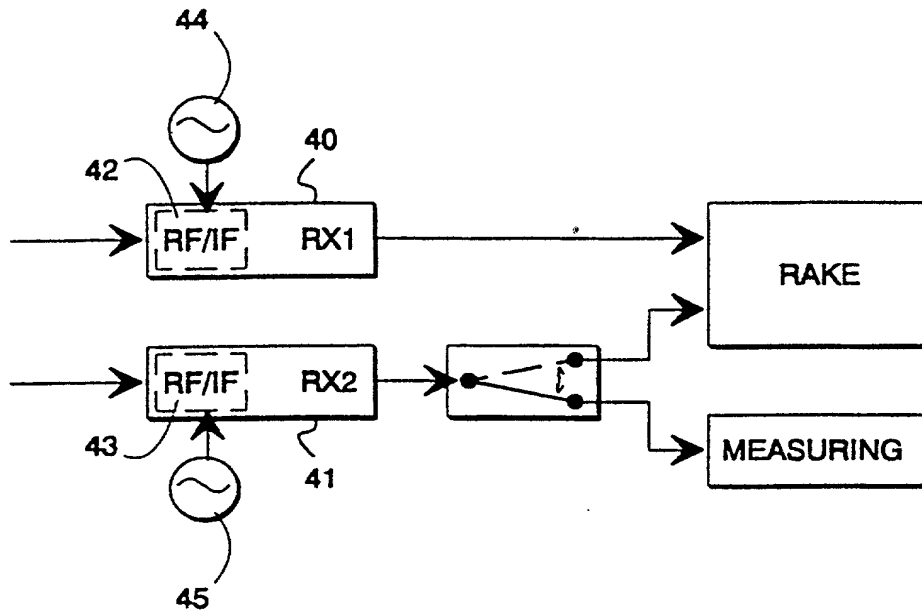


Fig. 5a

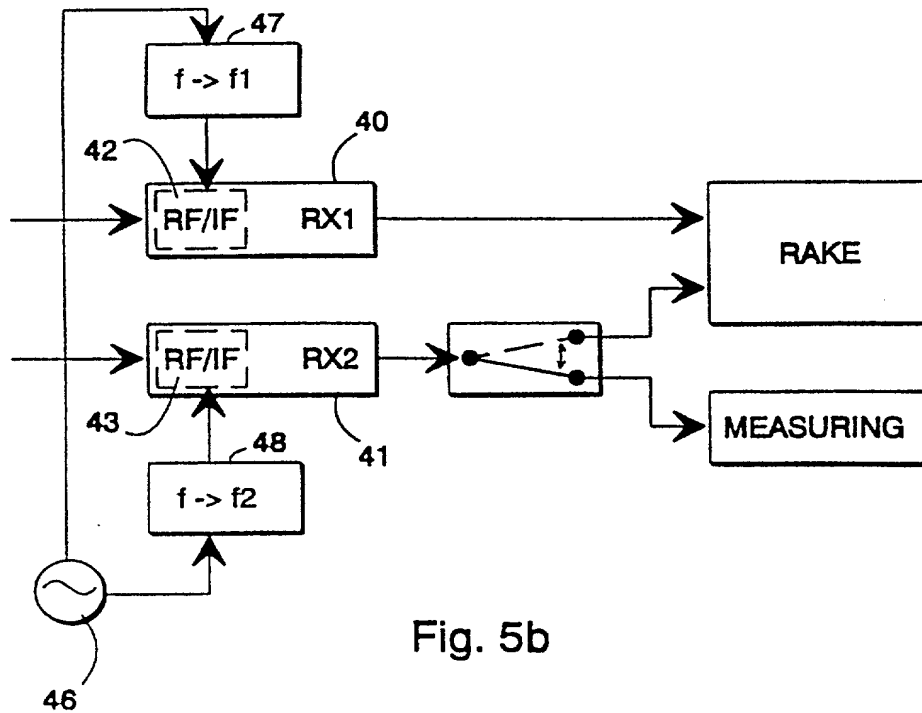


Fig. 5b

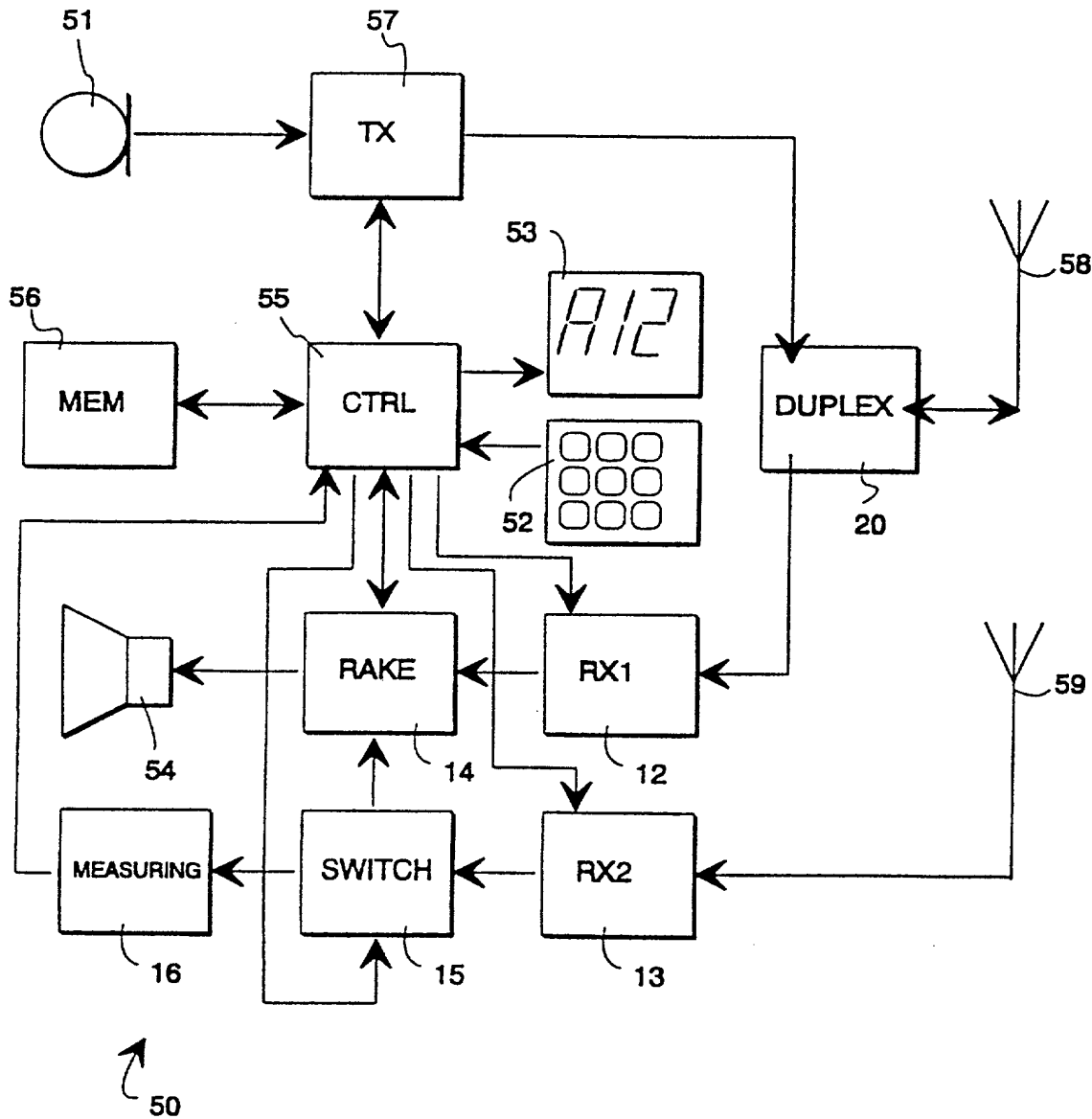


Fig. 6

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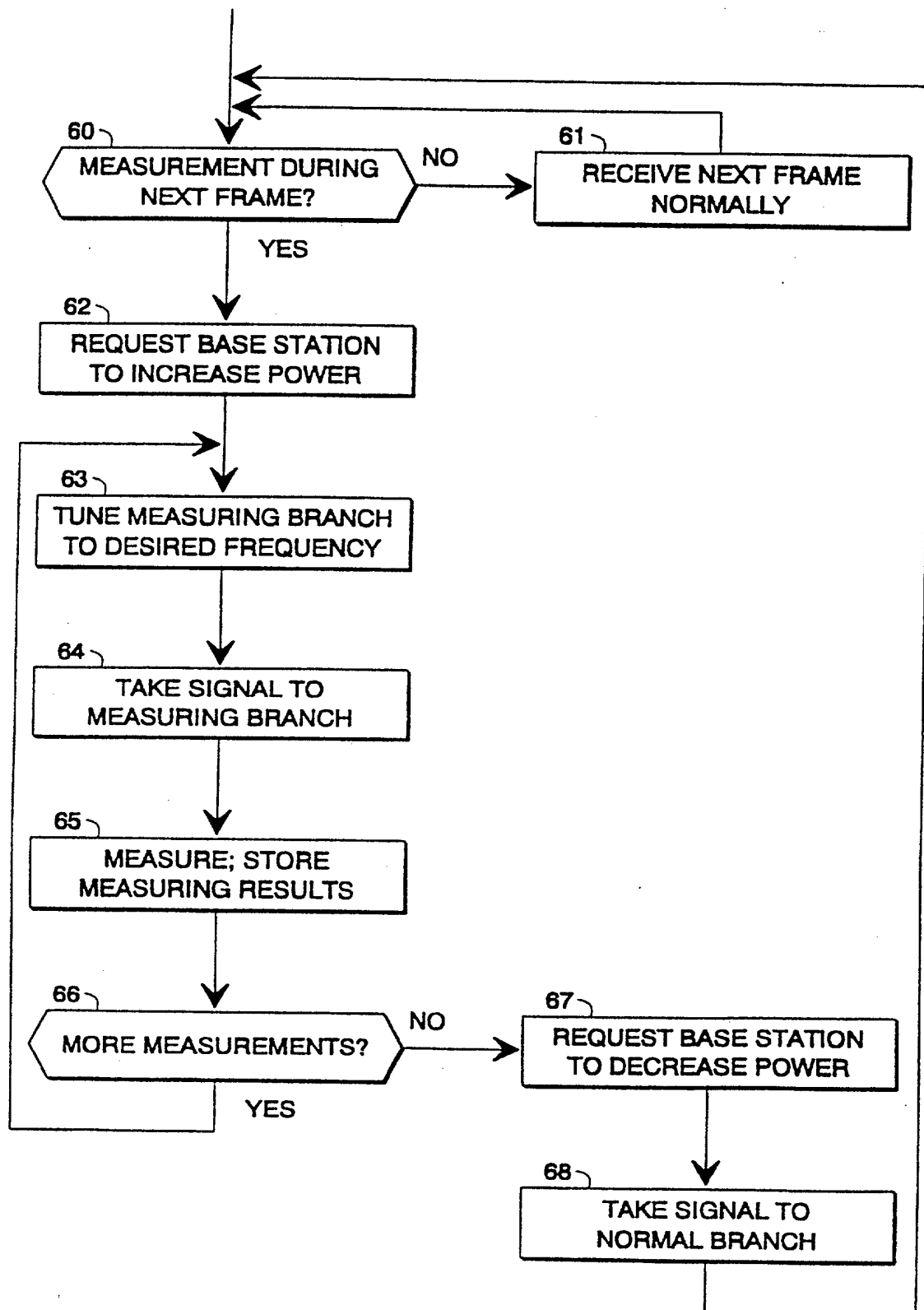


Fig. 7

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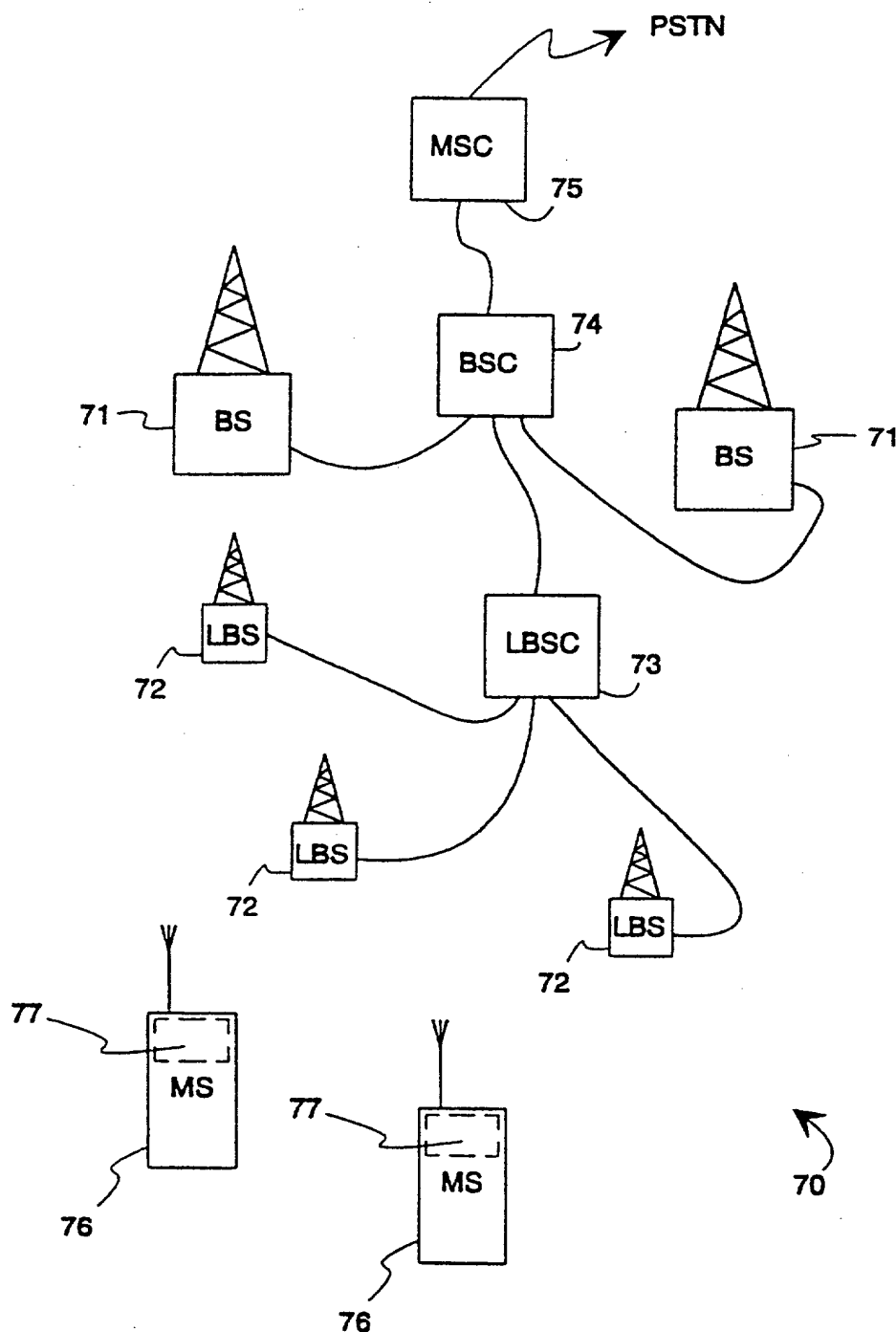


Fig. 8

Attorney's Docket No. 297-009040-US (PAR)

PATENT

COMBINED DECLARATION AND POWER OF ATTORNEY
(ORIGINAL, DESIGN, NATIONAL STAGE OF PCT, SUPPLEMENTAL, DIVISIONAL,
CONTINUATION OR C-I-P)

As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that:

TYPE OF DECLARATION

This declaration is of the following type:

(check one applicable item below)

- ☐ original.
- ☐ design.
- ☐ supplemental.

NOTE: If the declaration is for an International Application being filed as a divisional, continuation or continuation-in-part application, do not check next item; check appropriate one of last three items.

☒ national stage of PCT.

NOTE: If one of the following 3 items apply, then complete and also attach ADDED PAGES FOR DIVISIONAL, CONTINUATION OR C-I-P.

- ☐ divisional.
- ☐ continuation.
- ☐ continuation-in-part (C-I-P).

INVENTORSHIP IDENTIFICATION

WARNING: If the inventors are each not the inventors of all the claims, an explanation of the facts, including the ownership of all the claims at the time the last claimed invention was made, should be submitted.

My residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated below, next to my name. I believe that I am the original, first and sole inventor (*if only one name is listed below*) or an original, first and joint inventor (*if plural names are listed below*) of the subject matter that is claimed, and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled:

TITLE OF INVENTION

Making measurements on parallel frequencies in a radio communications device

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SPECIFICATION IDENTIFICATION

the specification of which:

(complete (a), (b) or (c))

(a) is attached hereto.

(b) X was filed on 24 November 1999, as Serial No 09/424,623

or Express Mail No., as Serial No. not yet known

and was amended on *(if applicable)*.

NOTE: Amendments filed after the original papers are deposited with the PTO that contain new matter are not accorded a filing date by being referred to in the declaration. Accordingly, the amendments involved are those filed with the application papers or, in the case of a supplemental declaration, are those amendments claiming matter not encompassed in the original statement of invention or claims. See 37 CFR 1.67.

(c) X as described and claimed in PCT International Application No. PCT/FI98/00460
filed on 29 May 1998 and as amended under PCT Article 19 on
 (if any).

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF REVIEW OF PAPERS AND DUTY OF CANDOR

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above-identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment referred to above.

I acknowledge the duty to disclose information, which is material to patentability as defined in 37, Code of Federal Regulations, § 1.56,

(also check the following items, if desired)

X and which is material to the examination of this application, namely, information where there is a substantial likelihood that a reasonable Examiner would consider it important in deciding whether to allow the application to issue as a patent, and

 in compliance with this duty, there is attached an information disclosure statement, in accordance with 37 CFR 1.98.

PRIORITY CLAIM (35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d))

I hereby claim foreign priority benefits under Title 35, United States Code, § 119(a)-(d) of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate or of any PCT international application(s) designating at least one country other than the United States of America listed below and have also identified below any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate or any PCT international application(s) designating at least one country other than the United States of America filed by me on the same subject matter having a filing date before that of the application(s) of which priority is claimed.

(complete (d) or (e))

(d) no such applications have been filed.

(e) X such applications have been filed as follows.

NOTE: Where item (c) is entered above and the International Application which designated the U.S. itself claimed priority check item (e), enter the details below and make the priority claim.

**PRIOR FOREIGN/PCT APPLICATION(S) FILED WITHIN 12 MONTHS
(6 MONTHS FOR DESIGN) PRIOR TO THIS APPLICATION
AND ANY PRIORITY CLAIMS UNDER 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d)**

COUNTRY(OR INDICATE IF PCT)	APPLICATION NUMBER	DATE OF FILING (day, month, year)	PRIORITY CLAIMED UNDER 37 USC 119	
FINLAND	972299	30 May 1997	<u>X</u> YES	NO__
			__ YES	NO__
			__ YES	NO__
			__ YES	NO__
			__ YES	NO__

**CLAIM FOR BENEFIT OF PRIOR U.S. PROVISIONAL APPLICATION(S)
(34 U.S.C. § 119(e))**

I hereby claim the benefit under Title 35, United States Code, § 119(e) of any United States provisional application(s) listed below:

PROVISIONAL APPLICATION NUMBER

FILING DATE

**CLAIM FOR BENEFIT OF EARLIER US/PCT APPLICATION(S)
UNDER 35 U.S.C. 120**

— The claim for the benefit of any such applications are set forth in the attached
ADDED PAGES TO COMBINED DECLARATION AND POWER OF
ATTORNEY FOR DIVISIONAL, CONTINUATION OR CONTINUATION-IN
PART (C-I-P) APPLICATION.

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**ALL FOREIGN APPLICATION(S), IF ANY, FILED MORE THAN 12 MONTHS
(6 MONTHS FOR DESIGN) PRIOR TO THIS U.S. APPLICATION**

NOTE: If the application filed more than 12 months from the filing date of this application is a PCT filing forming the basis for this application entering the United States as (1) the national stage, or (2) a continuation, divisional, or continuation-in-part, then also complete ADDED PAGES TO COMBINED DECLARATION AND POWER OF ATTORNEY FOR DIVISIONAL, CONTINUATION OR C-I-P APPLICATION for benefit of the prior U.S. or PCT application(s) under 35 U.S.C. § 120.

POWER OF ATTORNEY

I hereby appoint the following attorney(s) and/or agent(s) to prosecute this application and transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith.

(list name and registration number)

Clarence A. Green	<u>(24,622)</u>
Harry F. Smith	<u>(32,493)</u>
Mark F. Harrington	<u>(31,686)</u>

(check the following item, if applicable)

☒ Attached, as part of this declaration and power of attorney, is the authorization of the above-named attorney(s) to accept and follow instructions from my representative(s).

SEND CORRESPONDENCE TO

Clarence A. Green
Perman & Green
425 Post Road
Fairfield, Ct 06430

DIRECT TELEPHONE CALLS TO:
(Name and telephone number)

Clarence A. Green
203-259-1800

DECLARATION

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that wilful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code, and that such wilful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

SIGNATURE(S)

NOTE: Carefully indicate the family (or last) name, as it should appear on the filing receipt and all other documents.

Full name of sole or first inventor:

Given name: 1-00 Antti

Middle initial or name:

Family (or last name): TOSKALA

Inventor's signature: Antti Toskala

Date: 20 March 2000

Country of Citizenship: Finland

Residence: Itämerenkatu 8 A 2, FIN-00180 HELSINKI, Finland FIX

Post Office Address: Itämerenkatu 8 A 2, FIN-00180 HELSINKI, Finland
Kokkosenkatu 4 C 42 00200

Full name of second joint inventor, if any:

Given name: 2-00 Harri

Middle initial or name:

Family (or last name): HOLMA

Inventor's signature: Harri Holma

Date: 20 March 2000

Country of Citizenship: Finland

Residence: Itätuulenkuja 1 B 32, FIN-02100 ESPOO, Finland FIX

Post Office Address: Itätuulenkuja 1 B 32, FIN-02100 ESPOO, Finland

Full name of third joint inventor, if any:

Given name: 3-00 Seppo

Middle initial or name:

Family (or last name): HÄMÄLÄINEN

Inventor's signature: Seppo Hämmäläinen

Date: 20 March 2000

Country of Citizenship: Finland

Residence: Saarnimäenlaaja 6 B 20, FIN-02760 ESPOO, Finland FIX

Post Office Address: Saarnimäenlaaja 6 B 20, FIN-02760 ESPOO, Finland

Full name of fourth joint inventor, if any:

Given name:

Middle initial or name:

Family (or last name):

Inventor's signature:

Date:

Country of Citizenship:

Residence:

Post Office Address:

*(check proper box(es) for any of the following added page(s)
that form a part of this declaration)*

___ Signature for fifth and subsequent joint inventors. Number of pages added ____.

___ Signature by administrator(trix), executor(trix) or legal representative for deceased or incapacitated inventor. Number of pages added ____.

___ Signature for inventor who refuses to sign or cannot be reached by person authorized under 37 CFR 1.47. Number of pages added ____.

___ Added page for signature by one joint inventor on behalf of deceased inventor(s) where legal representative cannot be appointed in time. (37 CFR 1.47)

___ Added pages to combined declaration and power of attorney for divisional, continuation, or continuation-in-part (C-I-P) application.

___ Number of pages added ____

___ Authorization of attorney(s) to accept and follow instructions from representative.

*(if no further pages form a part of this Declaration,
then end this Declaration with this page and check the following item)*

X This declaration ends with this page.